OLD ENGLAND:

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1750. [N°. 308.]

Parvum parva decent —— HOR.

QUEEN *Anne*'s Peacemakers deſerted her Allies, made a ſeparate Peace with the Enemy, and founded their Apology for it on the indiſpenſible Neceſſity of Affairs, and the exhauſted State of our Finances. Though ſome of the Chiefs of the *Coalition* had been loud in their Clamors againſt a Conduct which they branded as perfidious and diſhonourable, yet they thought fit not only to run into the ſame Meaſures they had ſo ſtigmatiz'd and exploded, but to recur to the Apology of their Predeceſſors to extenuate the Odium, which they were well aware would attend their reviving the Politics they had ſo liberally condemned, and muſt conſequently mark them out to the Diſpleaſure of the People, whom they had moſt egregiouſly deceiv'd to favor their Obtruſion into Power.

Tho' they thought it convenient to ſkulk behind the Screen of their Predeceſſors, yet were they not ſo happy, if I may uſe that Word, where even the beſt was bad, in their Negociation. I ſhall only inſtance the ſingle Article of *Dunkirk*, which I have mention'd more than once before. The tremendous Walls and Fortifications of this redoubted Place, it's Port, it's Harbour, and all it's formidable Works within and without, which are ſaid to have coſt *France* above Three Millions Sterling, were condemned by the *ignominious* Peace of *Utrecht* to utter Deſtruction! and were accordingly ſo effectually demoliſhed, in all Appearance, as never to riſe into Defiance of this Nation again, notwithſtanding the Cries, the Intreaties, and Prayers of the Inhabitants, backed by the Power and Intereſt of their Grand Monarch in ſpecial Embaſſies, both private and public, to ſpare that mighty Bulwark of the *French* Dominions, or at leaſt to mitigate the Severity of her Sentence: But the inexorable Miniſters of *Anne*, bad as they were at negociating, would not vouchſafe the leaſt Relaxation; ſo that the Pride and Glory of *France*, and the Terrors of *Great Britain*, the ſtupendous Works of an Age, were raved, deſtroyed, and levelled with the Ground! The vaſt Baſon, capacious of all the Navy of *France*, was filled up: The Canal likewiſe, of the Length of a League, was unlined on the Sides, and choaked up and dammed with Rubbiſh, ſo as to render all Communication with the Sea ineffectual. In this State the mighty Ruins lay 'till they were revived in the Days of *Leviathan*, who, with the little *Implements* of his Power, ſuffered the Glory of this Nation to ſink and that of *France* to riſe in Proportion. It was then the *French* meditated the Reſurrection of *Dunkirk*, and gradually cleared and deepen'd the Canal and Harbour, ſo as to become capable of receiving Ships of 700 Tuns Burden, under the very Walls of the Town, before our Nation I was going to ſay — our Miniſter was appriz'd of their Deſign. Notwithſtanding the Check they had received from the Virtue of the *Oppoſition* that did Honor to the Parliament in thoſe Days, the *French* had proceeded ſo far in their Work, as to have but little to do towards perfecting their Deſign after the Commencement of the War, when the Town became compleatly fortify'd again, which the *glorious* Definitive Treaty of *Aix* ratify'd, excepting what lay expos'd to the Sea, and, as I apprehend, is no more than a fifth Part of the whole. This happy Delivery of *Dunkirk*, from the deſtructive Conditions of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, is due to the merciful Diſpoſition of thoſe who learned their Politics, under the pacific Virtue and *Integrity* of *Leviathan*. As it is much more noble to ſave than to deſtroy, and that we are commanded to "love our Neighbours as ourſelves," the Preference in the Mouth of Fame will conſequently be on the Side of the Patrons of the Peace of *Aix*, againſt thoſe who exacted ſuch rigorous Terms from ſo near a Neighbour at *Utrecht*, and therefore may be well ſaid to have been *juſtly* branded and perſecuted by the avenging Hands of their *diſintereſted* Succeſſors.

Since ſome Mention was made in our Paper of the 3d Inſtant, of the Complacency we have ſhewed towards *France*, in relation to *Dunkirk* and all other Occurrences, from the auſpicious Date of our aforementioned *Definitive* Treaty to this Time, I find that the State of the Fortifications and Works on the Sea-ſide of that Town have been under the public Conſideration: But tho' I am ignorant of thoſe Debates, yet as all Matters of Moment, which are canvaſſed in a public Way, become the Subject of private Converſation and Debate among the Curious, I happened to hear ſome *Miniſterialiſts*, who frequently ſpeak the Sentiments of their Betters, after aſſerting the Neceſſity of freeing *Dunkirk* from the Fetters of *Utrecht*, not only admit, that what was ſtipulated at *Aix* to be demoliſhed remained ſtill untouched, but that we were not in a Condition to enforce the Execution of that *glorious* Treaty againſt *France*; and therefore it became our Prudence to overlook what we had not Power to remedy.——And is it really ſo? Can we have better Teſtimonies of it than from thoſe who negociated us into the Diſtreſs they complain of?

If this be true, it is high Time for the Nation to look about, and promote an Enquiry into the Cauſe of our abject Condition; ſo as to apply proper Remedies in order to recover our Credit in Time. It is well known we began the War ſucceſsfully and conquered glorioufly againſt ſuperior Numbers, 'till Envy and Detraction ſpread Miſrepreſentations about, and ſtirr'd up the People, from a Miſlike of Conqueſt and a Rectitude of Meaſures, to recall the ſame bungling Hands into Power from which they had but juſt before been redeemed, and had ſo ſeverely felt in the Weight of multiplied Taxes and Impoſitions for a Series of Years before. Dearly have they paid for their Folly, for Conqueſt they never ſaw or heard of more; nor one *ſoldierly* Action or *meaning* Movement, by way of Stratagem or Diverſion in our Armies, throughout all the enſuing Campaigns; if we except the fatal Day of *Fontenoy*, where ſo many brave Lives were wanton'd away in an impracticable Attack, without reconnoitring the Ground between the two Armies, or even the Poſture of the Enemy, ſecure in the Embraces of ſo many covered Batteries.

If our Caſe be ſo deſperate and low, by what Means, and in whoſe Hands, came it to paſs? Wherefore made we Peace at a Time, when alone we were put into a Condition to ſhew a Face of Reſiſtance in the Field, by the ſeaſonable Approach of our *Ruſſian* Allies? who, however dearly bought, were yet prompt and eager to enter upon Action, and ſo earn their Three Years Subſidy, by enabling us to preſcribe, inſtead of courting Terms from their private and our public Enemy, on whom they longed to avenge the Cauſe of their injured Sovereign, whoſe Downfall they had perfidiouſly projected in her own Court, and which perhaps was the real Motive that induced them to make ſuch long and painful Marches ſo remote from home.

But if it be ſaid, that we have had the Benefit of their Arms as much as if they had joined in Battle with us againſt the Enemy, I muſt take the Liberty to deny it; for tho' I admit that their Approach diſpoſed *France* into the pacific Diſpoſition ſhe ſhewed, yet it had been more glorious, as well as effectual, to have beaten them into ſuch a Peace as we could have *enforced the Execution of*; ſince, on the Miniſtry's own Shewing, it appears we have been mocked with Terms, which, bad as they are, the Enemy is in no wiſe diſpoſed to make good, or we able to compel the Performance of. The infidious Enemy meant no more than to amuſe us 'till the *Ruſſians* had turned their Backs. 'Tis with this View they required and lured us to give Hoſtages, and haſten the Rendition of *Cape Breton*. It is becauſe that we have weakly and prematurely performed all our own Engagements, and that they conceive we are incapable of enforcing them into a Performance of theirs, that they ſtill retain *Madraſs*, demand Satisfaction for ſo many Captures which they would now *ſpirit* in within the Reſtriction of the ſo well-concerted Preliminaries, the Ceſſion alſo of the four *Weſt-India* Iſlands and new Boundaries to *Nova Scotia*.

Theſe are the Glories of the *Definitive* Peace of *A**, and of thy Right-Hand, *Sawvicos* the Negociator!

It is the ſame with reſpect to *Spain*: They likewiſe take Advantage of the bad Situation we have been ſo *definitively* negociated into. They ſigned the P*, after a kind of public Proteſtation (if I am not miſtaken) previouſly made, or at leaſt with an unlimited Reſerve in the Mind, as there is good Reaſon to ſuſpect from their *deliberate* Attention to the Sollicitations of our patient Miniſter at *Madrid* ever ſince, in regard to our violated Rights of Free Sailing, which urged us firſt to unſheath the Sword of War againſt them.

Were it not that we are ſo ingenuouſly told, of our being utterly unable to *enforce the Execution of Treaties*, I ſhould think the Inſurrection, which from it's Reſolution deſerves the Name of Rebellion, now in *Peru*, is an inviting Circumſtance to tempt us to fit out a Fleet for the *Caraccas*, to aſſiſt a People that appear ſo ripe for a Revolt, to ſet up for themſelves independent of the Crown of *Spain*. This perhaps might end not only in the utter Ruin of the Dominions of that haughty Court in *America*, but give ſuch a mortifying Blow to the Pride and Ambition of the various Branches of the over-graſping Houſe of *Bourbon*, as might have render'd them more tractable and tame in *Europe* for the future. We owe a Debt of Honor of this kind to *Spain*, for the Viſit they paid us in his late Majeſty's Reign in *Scotland*, in Favour of the Pretender, is too recent to be forgotten among us. We have a Precedent likewiſe for it, from the Conduct of the *French* in the laſt Rebellion in the ſame Part of our Iſland: And ſhall we tamely let ſo defirable an Opportunity ſlip out of our Hands, of retorting Like for Like upon them, and ſo *enforce the Execution of Treaties*.

The Inhabitants of *Peru* are under grievous Oppreſſions from *Spain*. The Son of a natural *Spaniard*, born in that Country, becomes incapable of any public Employment there. They were kept utterly ignorant of the Advantages of Free Trade, 'till the breaking out of the laſt War, which has given them ſuch an ample Taſte of the Sweets of Liberty and Gain, as they are now unwilling to forego, and ſubmit themſelves to the arbitrary Meaſures of the *Guipuſcoa* Company, which the Court of *Madrid* ſupports in tyrannizing over them. 'Tis natural to think, that a People ſo reſtrained would not be averſe to accept of Aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh themſelves in a State of Independency; and therefore I apprehend it is incumbent upon us to catch at the Advantage which opens ſo fairly to our Hands, which at leaſt may have the good Effect of compelling the Court of *Spain* into a real *Definitive* Treaty of Peace and Commerce with us.

That we are able to do this, and even enforce the Execution of Treatiesagainſt *France*, it is not to be doubted, notwithſtandihg the Miſmanagements of the *Coalition*; provided however they be rendered incapable of more Miſmanagements, by transferring the Affairs of the Public from their luckleſs Hands into better.

P. S. The Author deſires to be excuſed inſerting the Letter ſigned *Scrutinides*; for though this Paper has appeared on one Side of the *Election*, yet he does not care to concern himſelf with the Quarrels of private Gentlemen.

N B. The *Old England* of *Tear'em* the Son of *Gor'am* and our laſt Week's Paper being reprinted, they may be had, Price 2*d.* each.

LONDON

We hear that the Marquis de Merepoix will accompany his Majeſty to Hanover, and that the Count d'Artaguan, who hath been preſented to the King by his Excellency, will be charged with the Affairs of France at London during the Marquis's Abſence.

We are informed, that there was 500,000 l. ſubſcribed on Thurſday in Favour of the Scheme propoſed by Parliament for the Reduction of the Intereſt of the National Debt; and 'tis now ſaid that the ſaid Scheme will take Place.

The Candidates to ſucceed Sir Hugh Smithſon, now Earl of Northumberland, as Member in Parliament for Middleſex, are George Cooke, Eſq; and Frazer Honeywood, Eſq; Banker in Lombard ſtreet.

We are well aſſured that the Report of Lord Carpenter's intending to ſtand Candidate for Middleſex, is without Foundation, that noble Lord having given his Intereſt to Mr. Cooke.

Thurſday a Court of Common-Conncil was held at Guildhall, when a Motion was made and paſſed that (in order to ſupport the Dignity of the Magiſtracy of this City) the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be deſired to provide himſelf at the City expenſe, with ſuch a Gown as has been uſually worn by the former Lord Mayors at publick Entertainments. The laſt was Crimſon Velvet, with Gold Tufts and Embroidery.

The Court was pleaſed alſo to offer a Benefaction of one Hundred Ponnds to be paid out of the Chamber of London, to Mary Martin, the diſtreſſed Widow of a Lord-Mayor's Officer, who died during the Time the Court of Common-Council were conſidering the Scheme of the late Regulation of the City Officers.

The intended Meeting of the Committe on Wedneſday next, to hear the Maiters and Journeymen Freemen is poſtponed to next Friday.

It is ſaid that to encourage the Importation of raw Silk from China (to ſupply the Place of what uſed to be brought from Spain and Italy) the Duty thereon will be the ſame as on Italian raw Silk, and the ſame Drawback given on the Exportation thereof.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament for the better paying repairing and preſerving, and for the cleanſing and lightning the Streets of the Town of Kingſton upon Hull, and for keeping and maintaining a Nightly Watch there, and for preventing the Dangers of Fire, from the Ships in the Haven of the ſaid Town.

We hear the Juſtices of the Peace of the City of Weſtminſter and of the Borough of Southwark have reſolved to ſit publickly every Day, as do the Alderman of the City of London, for the more effectual Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

We hear that the Exciſe of 25 per Cent. on all Tea's will be taken off this Seſſions of Parliament, whereby the Smuggling of Tea's will intirely be prevented, many a poor Man's Life will be ſaved, and a foreign European Importation will be quite diſencouraged.

The firſt General Seal is appointed to be held, at Lincoln's-Inn Hall, on the 19th Inſtant. The ſecond on the 1ſt of March. The third on the 13th of March. And the fourth on the 24 of March.

Captain Campbel Dalrymple, Son to Lord Dromore, one of the Lords of Seſſion in Scotland, kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hands at St. James's, on his being appointed Major to General Cholmondeley's Regiment of Dragoons.

They write from Boſton in New England, that they had Advice from Nova Scotia, that Capt. Donnel, in a trading Sloop, being at the Head of the Bay of Fundy, eight Indians came on board in a ſeeming friendly Manner to trade with him; but had not been long there before they fell upon the People, ſome npon Deck and the reſt in the Cabbin, with their Knives, and barbarouſly killed three of them; but the Captain, and one or two more who were in the Cabbin, taking to their Arms, killed ſeven of the Indians; the other made his Eſcape. A great Number of Indians on Shore waiting the Event of this Enterprize, expected to have made Prize of the Veſſel and Cargo, but were happily prevented by the Bravery of the Captain, and the few Men he had with him. The Captain was very much wounded.

Laſt Saturday Night, between ſeven and eight o'Clock, John Skelton, and Charles otherwiſe George Kellett, two Farriers, who have lately infeſted the Roads about Croydon in Surry, attacked Mr. William Jackſon, of Addington, in the ſaid County, Farmer in a Lane called Addiſcomb-lane, and very much beat and abuſed by him, by cutting him in divers Places on the Head, and took from him 1 Guinea, and about 7 s a Silver Watch, a great Coat, a Hat, a Tobacco Box, and a Penknife; bnt a ſearch being made after them by ſome of the Inhabitants of Croydon, they were ſoon apprehended; and being carried before Joſeph Willoughby, Eſq; they were both committed to the New Jail Southwark. John Skelton was formerly tranſported A third Villain, an Accomplice of theirs, made his Eſcape.

Laſt Tueſday Night a Gentleman coming to Sackville Street through Hanover Yard in a Chair, was ſtopt there by five Footpads, who robbed him of 25 Guineas, his Watch, and Sword, and afterwards obliged him to come out of the chair, that they might ſearch under the Seats to ſee if he had concealed any Thing there.

Wedneſday four of the above Fotpads were taken out of a Houſe in Allen Street near Clerkenwell; there were found upon them, when taken a Gold Watch, a Silver hilted Sword, with a Gold Knot, and Money to a conſiderable Value; and laſt Night they were committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, under a ſtrong Guard.

Laſt Wedneſday Night one Thomas Stanley, a notorious Ruffian, was taken and committed to Newgate under a ſtrong Party of the Guards, by Henry Fielding, Eſq; for lying in wait to aſſaſſinate the Hon. James Anneſley, Eſq; He made a ſtout Reſiſtance before he was taken, but the Conſtable at laſt, fortunately tripping up his Heels, ſecur'd and carried him before the Juſtice. This is the ſame Stanley, who was tried at a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer in Dublin, for being concerned with one Murphy, one Stevens, and ſeveral others, in a Conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Mr. Anneſley and Mr. M'Kercher, and lying in wait with Fire-Arms and Cutlaſſes to carry it into Execution. On that Occaſion, afeer full Evidence had been given againſt him, and the Court appeared thoroughly ſatisfied of his Guilt, he eſcaped Conviction by an Accident; one of the Jurors being ſuddenly ſeized, or pretending to be ſeized, with an Epileptic Fit, which obliged Mr. Anneſley and Mr. M'Kercher, at the Requeſt of the Court, to conſent to quaſh the Indictment: Neverthelefs, conſidering him as a very dangerous Fellow, the Court remanded him to Priſon, 'till he ſhould find Security to their Satisfaction. How he has ſince got looſe is a Miſtery! It is remarkable, that this low Ruffian was ſupported on that Trial by a Bar of ſix of the moſt eminent Lawyers of the Kingdom of Ireland!

On Tueſday Night laſt Mr. Clarke of Portland-ſtreet, on his Return from Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet was attack'd by two Fellows dreſs'd like chairman, who robb'd him of his Hat and Money, and beat him in a very barbarous Manner.

Wedneſday a melancholy Accident happened at the Six Cans, a noted Publick Houſe near Fullwood's Rents in Holborn, where a Man went in and call'd for a Pint of Beer, then enquired the Way to the Neceſſary Houſe, where he pulled a Piſtol out of his Pocket, ſhot himſelf in the Belly, and the Bullets tearing his Bowels in a terrible Manner, killed him on the ſpot.

Thurſday one James Young came to the Office of Mr. Huges, a Proctor in Doctors Commons, and ſwore himſelf to be the Brother and Executor of Joſeph Bennet, deceaſed; but the Father of the deceaſed being ſent for, the ſaid Yonng was taken into Cuſtody, and carried before Alderman Ironſide, who after an Examination committed him to Wood-ſtreet Compter.

Thurſday Morning three notorious Smugglers found means to break out of Newgate by wrenching or ſawing the Bars of a two Pair of Stairs Window, and letting themſelves down by Ropes, by which means they made their Eſcape.

On Wedneſday laſt Sir Thomas Brand, Gentleman-Uſher Daily Waiter to his Majeſty, had the Honor to preſent his Print of the Sixteen Branches of his late Majeſty King George the Firſt, to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and met with a very gracious Reception. This Gentleman has likewiſe had the Honor of preſenting this Print to his Majeſty, with the like Approbation.

We hear that there is a great Conteſt about making a Turnpike Road by the Way of St. Alban's, Lutton, Bedford, over Ditchford-Bridge, and thought Kettering, to Market-Harborough, in the Room of the Northampton Road.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament to limit the Time for killing the Game within this Kingdom, and for the better Preſervation of the Breed thereof.

On Sunday died the Counteſs of Harborough, Wife to the preſent Earl of Harborough, at his Honſe near Golden-Square.

On Thurſday 7-Night died, after a long Illneſs, Aaron Hill, Eſq; Author of the Tragedy of Merope, and ſeveral other Pieces.

Laſt Friday 7-Night Mr. John Browne, an eminent Chemiſt in old Fiſh Street, dropt down of an Apoplectic Fit in the Poultry. He was immediately carried home, where he died in two or three Hours after. He was Brother to the Lady of Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and Alderman; and Nephew to the late worthy John Peck. Eſq; of Spital Fields.

Laſt Saturday Night, were interred, in his own Vault, at the Church of Andrew Underſtaft, the remains of the late truly learned Dr. William Berriman. The Pall was ſupported by the Rev. Dr. Hay, Dr. Stebbing, Dr. Briſcoe Dr. Cobben, Dr. Beſt, and Dr. Moore. And a moſt excellent Sermon preached to a prodigiouſly crouded Audience, by the Rev. Mr. Ridley, Miniſter of Poplar, from John xi. 26. "Whoſoever liveth and believeth in me ſhall never die." The whole Evening Service of the Church was read, and the Muſic compoſed for the late Queen's Funeral performed on the Organ, which greatly added to the Solemnity of the mournful Occaſion.

The William Womſley, and the Succeſs, Day, are both loſt at an Anchor on the Coaſt of Barbary; alſo a French Ship, and ſeveral other Veſſels, Names unknown.

The Concord, Bell, who ſailed ſome Time ſince from Mahon, is put back having loſt her Maſts, and got other Damage.

The Nathaniel Hunter, from Liverpool to London, is put into Dublin.

The Edward Auguſtus, Alderſon, from London to Marſeilles, is aſhore near Arleſen, in Languedoc, the Ship and Cargo loſt.

The Canning Frigate, Dewar, from Boſton, for the Leeward Iſlands, founder'd 100 Leagues from Bermudas; all the Crew, except four, were taken up by Capt. Badger, in a Brig from New York, and carried to Madeira.

The Noſtra Seniora Devercuimidea, from Bilboa, for Briſtol, is loſt on the Coaſt of Ireland; ſeveral Wrecks have been ſeen along the Iriſh Coaſt.

The Strange, Gordon, from London for Mahon, is put into Dublin, her Cargo damaged.

The Speedwell, Murphy, from Dublin for Bourdeaux, having loſt her Topmaſt and Rudder, was drove near Younghall; when, to ſave themſelves, the Crew took to their Boat, which foundered with them, and but one Sailor ſaved: The Veſſel is not yet come on Shore.

Letters from Cheſter inform us, that the Rock-Boat, one of the Ferries, which comes over from Cheſter to Liverpool, ſunk within 100 Yards of the Cheſhire Side. There were twelve Perſons in her, amongſt the reſt a poor induſtrious Man who lived in the City of Cheſter who having left a Wife and ſeven or eight Children in great Diſtreſs there was a Charitable Aſſembly for them on Monday laſt by which they got near thirty Pounds; an Example worthy imitating.

They write from Lyme in Dorſetſhire; that in the late high Wind a Dutch Ship, having 700 Hogſheads of Tobacco on board, was drove aſhore between that Place and Portland. Twenty ſix of her Men were drowned, and the Ship was plundered by the Savages of the Country.

The Reſtoration, ——, Thompſon, from Leghorn, for London, is loſt off Tenby, and all the Crew periſhed.

There are Letters from France. and other Parts, which give melancholy Accounts of ſeveral Ships being loſt, there having been very bad Weather for ſome paſt.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, Jan 30.

'The moſt remarkable Things that have occurred lately were an Aurora Borealis, and a prodigious high Tide. 'The Aurora was the moſt ſurprizing I ever ſaw. It appeared this Day Se'nnight about ſeven in the Evening, 'and laſted about an Hour. It extended itſelf from Eaſt 'to Went over the Heart of the City, and moved very 'ſlowly in a compact Body from North to South, and 'was tinged with ſo deep a Scarlet, that it looked as if 'the City was in Flames. The Tide here on Sunday and 'laſt Night ſwelled to ſo prodigious an Height, that the 'whole Town was under Water. In the Houſes on Dunſcomb's Marſh the Water was four Feet deep, and three 'in the Middle of the City. The Damage done the Mer'chants is incredible. There is certain advice this Morn'ing, that a Briſtol Ship, late the Grand Duke Privateer, 'laden with Bale-Goods, was daſhed to Pieces at the ſeven 'Heads in the late Storm on Friday Night, and 15 of the 'Crew periſhed, while an open Fiſhing Boat from the 'Weſt of England came ſafe hither to the Cuſtom-houſe 'Yeſterday.'

Extract of a Letter from Carrickfergus, dated Jan. 31.

'I am ſorry I have the bad News to ſend you of the 'great Damages we have received, for Yeſterday there 'was the higheſt Tide ever known here, in the Memory 'of Man, which has cauſed great Deſtruction. The Key 'is almoſt levelled both Foreſide and Backſide, the Brags 'drove to Pieces, and ſeveral Veſſels ſtraded. The Prize 'Sloop that Mr. Barton ſeiz'd, is drove aſhore at the Key'gate, and a large Coal Brig. along ſide her, but has re'ceived no great Damage; ſeveral Houſes both in the Iriſh 'and Scotch Quarter waſhed down; the Road in the Scotch 'Quarter, is waſh'd ſo near the Houſes, that neither Coach 'or Cart can go over it, and ſeveral Parts of the Town 'Wall waſh'd down.

Letters from Madrid bring Advice that the Count de Carvajal, and the Marquis de la Enſenada, had quarrelled about the Negociation with the Britiſh Court; the latter repreſenting to the Catholic King, that the Condition propoſed to Great Britain were too Advantageous to that Crown, and would in the Event be attended with very bad Conſequences to the Trade of Spain: But that the Opinion of the Count de Carvajal had carried it with the King, and it had been decided to abide by the Terms propoſed.

From the Paris A-la-main, Feb. 20,

The 15th Inſt. being the King's Birth Day, who then entered into the 41ſt Year of his Age, the ſame was kept with the uſual Demonſtration of Joy; Te Denm was ſung in the two Pariſh Churches at Verſailles, and alſo in the Chapel Royal.

The next Day the Dauphineſs was taken with a violent Vomitting, which confirms us in the Belief of her being Pregnant. Her Royal Highneſs has a concert of Muſick twice a Week in her Apartment; our Modern Phyſicians having diſcovered, that Ladies of the higheſt Quality, when with Child, muſt ſcarcely ſtir at all, and live without Air too, if poſſible.

The Marquiſs de Puyzieux having perceived that a Box in his Cloſet, which contained ſome Things of great Value

had been broke open, he immediately caused Part of his Servants to be arrested, and dismissed the rest: But it having since appeared that the Fact was committed by one of his Huntsmen, who thought to have found a good Sum of Money in the said Box; but being disappointed, meddled not with the other Things it contained; the Marquis has taken all his Servants again into his House, except the Huntsman, who is delivered up to Justice.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Gloucester, Feb. 10. We hear from Newport, in Monmouthshire, that, on Sunday Morning last, about Ten o'Clock, they had such a violent Storm of Thunder, Lightning, Hail, and Rain, that in the Moors near the Seat of ——— Vaughan, Esq; at Llanwarn, several Hundreds of tame and wild Ducks, Geese and Widgeons, were killed thereby.

Bristol, Feb. 10. Last Sunday Morning about Five o'Clock, there came on such a violent Storm of Wind at S. W. that the Houses in general were very much shaken, as were also many of the People in their Beds, as if an Earthquake had happened.

The Country for a large Extent round has also felt the Effect of this Storm, where several Houses, we are informed, are laid waste, and a great many Trees blown down.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 6. Last Week died here, Dame Margaret Shaw Lady Houston, and on Saturday her Corpse was carried to St. Ninians, where it were interred.

On Tuesday last there happened at Greenock, the highest Tide that has been known these 50 Years, by which we hear great Damage is done to Tobacco and other Goods in the low Cellars.

The Story of the Highland Banditti ravaging the Country does not meet with any Credit, since People coming up from that Country, declare, they heard nothing of the Matter.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 6. Francis Wayland, of the City of Cashell, Gent. is appointed a Commissioner Extraordinary of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, for taking Affidavits in the County of Tipperary.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 2. O. S. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Governor of New France, and the Chancellor of his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, his Commissaries, to settle the Disputes that have arisen with the English, as to the Boundaries of the Dominions of the two Crowns in America.

We are informed by Letters from Strasborough, that all Colonels who had Permission to be absent from their Regiments, have just received Orders to repair to them forthwith; and yet we do not hear there is any Danger of the Austrians suddenly breaking into Alsace; therefore it is to be supposed that our court has some new Prank to play on the Side of Germany.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Feb. 5. Last Night about Nine o'Clock, the Empress-Queen was safely delivered of a Princess, who was baptized this Morning by the Name of Joanna-Gabriela-Josepha-Antonia; his Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswick representing his Majesty the King of Great-Britain as Godfather.

Dresden, Jan. 27. O. S. We are confirmed in the Notion that next Spring will produce some important Events in Italy; and the Accounts we receive from Spain contribute not a little thereto. They take notice among other Things that 12000 Trees have been cut down in the Wood of the Principallity of Catalonia and sent to Carthagena and other Ports of Spain, for the Use of the Royal Navy. They are also raising Recruits with uncommon diligence in all the Provinces of Spain to compleat all the Regiments, which according to his Catholick Majesty's last Oders, must be in readiness for Service by the 15th of March.

Hanover, Jan. 29. O. S. We are at Work with the utmost Expedition on a new Pavilion, with which it has been thought proper to augment the Electoral Palace; which will be finished by the Arrival of the King, our gracious Sovereign, who is expected by the Middle of May.

ITALY.

Genoa, Jan. 24. At the Rate People talk here of the Cession of Corsica to the Infant Don Philip, the Affair is looked upon as absolutely concluded; but we are still at a Loss to tell what the Republic is to have in lieu of it. Such as pretend to be better informed than their Neighbours, are positive that the Island is sold, and that his Catholic Majesty will shortly send over considerable Remittances, by means of which the Government may restore the Credit of our Bank, which has long been at a very low Ebb.

BARBARY.

Tripoly, Nov. 19. On Complaint made to the Bashaw of the Insult committed by our Cruizers on two English Ships, and of their having robbed one of them called the Chester, Isaac Sharp, Master, the Bashaw replied, That strict Orders were given to all the Captains of his Cruizers, not to molest any Vessels belonging to any Power in Amity with them, on any Prerence whatsoeverr otherwise than by visiting their Passes according to Treaty; and therefore as the said Commander of his Cruizer had acted contrary to those Orders, he should make full Reparation for the Utensils and Provisions taken out of the said English Ship, and be degraded from his Command. At the same Time his Excellency declared, that whoever for the future shall commit the like Offence, shall not only be banished this Kingdom, but have their Goods and Effects sold to pay the Sufferers, and in case their Goods prove insufficient, their Heads shall attone their Crime. Since which the Utensils taken out of the said English Ship, have been restored.

BANKRUPTS.

Willism Scott, late of Rowanburnfoot in North-Britain, but now of Rickerdgate without the City of Carlisle. in the County of Cumberland, Chapman.

John Leach, of Goodman's Fields, in the County of Middlesex Merchant, Cornfactor and Chapman.

William Bridgman, of the Parish of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter and Chapman.

George Hartley, of the City of York, Dealer and Chapman.

Henry Seager, of the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn, London Coach-master.

John Elwick, of Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln. Linnedraper.

Edward Palgrave, of Acle, in the County of Norfolk, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman.

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